DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

February 4, 2010 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2.   This Office action has been issued in response to Applicant's Amendment filed

February 4, 2010. Claims 2-3, 5-6 and 13-24 have been cancelled. Claims 1, 4, and 7-

12 remain pending in the application. Claim 1 has been amended.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection of claims 1, 4, and 7-12 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0143960 to

Goren et al (Goren hereinafter) in view of US 7,095,740 to Jagannath et al (Jagannath

hereinafter) have been considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that

Goren-Jagannath fails to disclose or suggest **"(c) generating subnetwork

connections by connecting the branch connection points, the nodes and the links

in such a manner that the subnetwork connections share no link, (d) generating

the virtual ring network by connecting the subnetwork connections which pass

through different links,"** as recited in claim 1. Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Goren-Jagannath teaches generating private network connections, i.e. subnetwork

connections (Goren, par. 24). More specifically, Goren-Jagannath clearly teaches and

suggests generating network topologies where the clients are virtually connected to one

another but not physically connected (Goren, fig. 8A, a virtual connection exists

between 1 and 2 although 1 is not directly connected to 2; par. 156). Goren-Jagannath

teaches and suggests the virtual generation of networks in various network topologies

well known in the art (Goren, par. 155). Examiner maintains rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1, 4, and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over US 2002/0143960 to Goren et al (Goren hereinafter) in view of US 7,095,740 to

Jagannath et al. (Jagannath hereinafter).

Regarding claim 1, Goren teaches **a network decomposition unit which**

decomposes said network into at least one core ring network and a plurality of

branch networks interconnected with said core ring network (Page 5, paragraph

[0053]; Goren discloses the virtual network generation (VNG) system can partition, i.e.

decompose, any backbone network infrastructure, i.e., network, into smaller private sub-

networks, i.e. elements and network components.)**; table management unit that**

comprises , a branch information table for managing information on structures of

said branch networks , a core information table for managing information on a structure of said core ring network, a connection information table for managing information on connections between the core ring network and the branch networks, (pg. 2, par. [0013]; Goren discloses the VNG system includes a front-end interface for provisioning, management an control accessible by clients and at-least one back-end VNG application system having one or more VNG servers and databases. Pg. 3, par. [0022]; Goren discloses a technique for establishing private network communities (PNCs) which includes forming a connection to a system database, which holds all information related to different users and networks it manages. Examiner interprets registration process of information, the subsequent processes that connect to the system database, and associated front-end, back-end, and other processes to inherently involve management of network information in a database in some type of tabular information format. Pg. 10, par. [0156]; Goren further discloses that the virtual network generation (VNG) server handles the network information table updates. This further supports the inherency of network information being managed using an information table in the reference.) **a protection information table for containing information on protection of channels between nodes in the core ring network** (Pg. 10, par. [0156]; Goren discloses that the VNG server handles the network information table updates.)**, and a virtual-network generation unit which generates a virtual ring network as a new ring network area to be managed, by combining said branch networks based on information managed by said table management unit** (pg. 2, par. [0011]; Goren discloses the present invention is a virtual network

generation (VNG) system and method for establishing and managing private network communities (PNCs), i.e. network components, including, potentially, a plurality of isolated and geographically dispersed electronic devices (or "clients") coupled together over extended and potentially disparate communication links.**); said virtual-network generation unit, performing: (a1) checking that designated branch networks are connected to the identical core ring network, where the designated branch networks are branch networks designated by operator** (Pg. 5, par. [0053]; Goren discloses the virtual network generation (VNG) system can partition, i.e. decompose, any backbone network infrastructure, i.e., core or branch network, into smaller private sub-networks, i.e. network components.**), (a2) checking that link bandwidths of the designated branch networks do not exceed the value of a link bandwidth of the core ring network, (b1) obtaining branch connection points of the designated branch networks from the branch information table** (pg. 2, par. [0013]; Goren discloses the VNG system includes a front-end interface for provisioning, management an control accessible by clients and at-least one back-end VNG application system having one or more VNG servers and databases. Pg. 3, par. [0022]; Goren discloses a technique for establishing private network communities (PNCs) which includes forming a connection to a system database, which holds all information related to different users and networks it manages. Examiner interprets registration process of information, the subsequent processes that connect to the system database, and associated front-end, back-end, and other processes to inherently involve management of network information in a database in some type of tabular information format. Pg. 10, par.

[0156]; Goren further discloses that the virtual network generation (VNG) server handles the network information table updates. This further supports the inherency of network information being managed using an information table in the reference.**), (b2) obtaining nodes having the branch connection points in the core ring network from the connection information table** (Pg. 5, par. [0053]; Goren discloses the virtual network generation (VNG) system can partition, i.e. decompose, any backbone network infrastructure, i.e., core or branch network, into smaller private sub-networks, i.e. network components; the VNG system can segment large network infrastructures into smaller, secure, centrally governed and automatically managed sub-networks, i.e., automatically generated virtual networks which are combinations of smaller branch networks.**), (b3) obtaining links from the core information table, where the links are physical transmission lines connecting the nodes** (Goren, pg. 3, par. [0018]; invention can be used over existing communication structures including power-lines and cable networks, i.e. network nodes connected by transmission lines**), (c) generating subnetwork connections by connecting the branch connection points, the nodes and the links** (pg. 2, par. [0011]; Goren discloses the present invention is a virtual network generation (VNG) system and method for establishing and managing private network communities (PNCs), i.e. network components, including, potentially, a plurality of isolated and geographically dispersed electronic devices (or "clients") coupled together over extended and potentially disparate communication links.) **in such a manner that the subnetwork connections share no link** (Pg. 2, par. [0011]; Goren discloses a virtual network generation (VNG) system and method for establishing and

managing private network communities (PNCs), i.e. subnetwork connections. Goren

further discloses, PNCs may be selectively assembled, disassembled, reassembled,

joined, and disjoined, i.e. removed.; Goren, fig. 8A, a virtual connection exists between

1 and 2 although 1 is not directly connected to 2; par. 156, 24)**, (d) generating the**

virtual ring network by connecting the subnetwork connections which pass

through different links (Pg. 3, par. [0018]; Goren discloses In accordance with the

present invention, a method of establishing one or more private network communities

(PNC) among isolated and geographically dispersed electronic devices over existing

communication infrastructure is provided. Subsequently, creation of a PNC is based on

a list of addresses representing all clients in the workgroup; the PNC workgroup

membership may be a function of a set of tasks to be accomplished. In the preferred

embodiment, the PNCs include sets of server-managed tunnels encapsulating data

within special communication protocol packets to transport information that does not

otherwise conform to any public network addressing standards. The end result is that

all users, i.e., clients connected to the network, become virtual nodes relating to

different dynamic communities that they created or of which they are members as

branches.**).**

Although Goren discloses a network information table (Goren; Pg. 10, par.

[0156]), Goren does not expressly disclose the specific type of table described in the

limitations **wherein said table management unit comprises, a branch information**

table for managing table for managing information on structures of said branch

networks , a core information table for managing information on at least one

structure of said at least one core network, a connection information table for
managing information on connections between the at least one core network and
the branch networks. Goren also fails to disclose link bandwidths of the designated
branch networks do not exceed the value of a link bandwidth of the core network.
Goren also fails to explicitly disclose wherein, when a working path is established
between the nodes in the core ring network and when there are a plurality of
channels between the nodes, said virtual-network generation unit generates the
subnetwork connections by preferentially selecting ones of the channels that are
not protected in order to avoid double protection by a protection path, based on
the protection information table; and a virtual-network display unit that displays
the virtual ring network to be a managed area by concealing the nodes
constituting the core ring network.

Jagannath discloses a method and apparatus for directing messages through a
network wherein said table management unit comprises, a branch information
table for managing information on structures of said branch networks (Col 1,
lines 55-67; Jagannath discloses a method and apparatus for directing messages
through a network wherein multiple tables for directing messages through the network
are maintained and provided. Each table corresponds to a virtual private network and
contains routing information specific to that virtual private network. A separate routing
table is maintained for each VPN.), a core information table for managing
information on at least one structure of said at least one core network (Col 1,
lines 55-67; Jagannath discloses each table corresponds to a virtual private network

and contains routing information specific to that virtual private network. A separate

routing table is maintained for each VPN.**), a connection information table for

managing information on connections between the at least one core network and

the branch networks** (Col 1, lines 55-67; Jagannath discloses in one embodiment the

messages are forwarded using plain IP forwarding using a route table associated with

the VPN. In another embodiment separate forwarding tables using labels are

generated for each virtual private network. The messages are forwarded by looking up

the label in the table corresponding to the VPN. In a third embodiment, a single

forwarding table is utilized where the table is built based on separate routing tables for

each virtual private network.**), and a virtual-network information table for managing

information on a structure of said virtual network after generation of the virtual

network** (Col 1, lines 55-67; Jagannath discloses the messages are forwarded by

looking up the label in the table corresponding to the VPN. In a third embodiment, a

single forwarding table is utilized where the table is built based on separate routing

tables for each virtual private network.**).**   Jagannath discloses **link bandwidths of the

designated branch networks do not exceed the value of a link bandwidth of the

core network** (Jagannath, col. 2, lines 51 – col. 3, line 8).

Jagannath also discloses a method and apparatus for directing messages

through a network **wherein, when a working path is established between the

nodes in the core network and when there are a plurality of channels between

the nodes,** (col. 3, lines 27-39; Jagannath teaches a means that determines which

links and nodes are in a given VPN, assigns different administrative weights to different

VPN links, and completely isolates traffic of one VPN from another.) **said virtual-network generation unit generates the subnetwork connections by preferentially selecting ones of the channels that are not protected in order to avoid double protection by a protection path, based on the protection information table** (col. 3, lines 27-39; Jagannath teaches a means that determines which links and nodes are in a given VPN, assigns different administrative weights to different VPN links, and completely isolates traffic of one VPN from another.)**; and a virtual-network display unit that displays the virtual ring network to be a managed area by concealing the nodes constituting the core ring network** (Jagannath teaches a means that determines which links and nodes are in a given VPN, assigns different administrative weights to different VPN links, and completely isolates traffic of one VPN from another (col. 3, lines 27-39). Examiner interprets this which means isolates traffic of one VPN from another and determines which links and nodes are in a given VPN to be functionally equivalent to selecting channels that are not protected (due to there being isolated from the other traffic) and subsequently avoid double protection when creating a working virtual path between nodes (again due to there being isolated from the other traffic)).

Goren and Jagannath are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network management relating to virtual networks. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Jagannath's virtual private network routing tables for managing information on the structures of the branch networks, core network, core/branch connections, and the

creation and managing of the virtual private networks in Goren's virtual network

generation system as the use of routing tables to manage this type of network

information was commonly known at the time of the invention. It would also have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Jagannath's bandwidth

provisioning within the virtual private network with Goren's virtual network generation

system as provisioning specific bandwidths over a virtual private network per

Jagannath was known at the time of the invention. The suggestion/motivation would

have been to provide more fine-grained control over the routed topology for individual

virtual private networks (column 1, lines 51-52).

Regarding claim 4, Goren-Jagannath discloses the invention substantially as

described in claim 1 above including, **wherein said branch information table stores**

branch numbers indicating said branch networks (Pg. 5, par. [0055]; Goren

discloses a system database for holding system information, such as all user,

workgroup, and network attributes, general control information, log data, and billing

information. Goren further discloses that in the inventions preferred form, the data

storage device also includes the central data behind all the private network

communities (PNC) server's operational logic, serving as the data repository for all of

the PNC server building blocks (e.g. the provisioning web server device, the data

packet switch server device and the data access and security management service),

and said virtual-network generation unit automatically generates said virtual

network by combining said ones of the branch networks when ones of the

branch numbers corresponding to the ones of the branch networks are

externally designated (pg. 2, par. [0018]; Goren discloses, a virtual network

generation system by which the PNCs become virtual nodes relating, i.e.,

corresponding to different dynamic communities that they created or of which they are

members, i.e. designated.).

Although Goren discloses a network information table (Goren; Pg. 10, par.

[0156]), he does not expressly disclose the specific type of table described in the

limitation **wherein said branch information table stores branch numbers**

indicating said branch networks. Jagannath discloses a method and apparatus for

directing messages through a network **wherein said branch information table stores**

branch numbers indicating said branch networks (Col 1, lines 55-67; Jagannath

discloses each table corresponds to a virtual private network and contains routing

information specific to that virtual private network. A separate routing table is

maintained for each VPN.).

Regarding claim 7, Goren-Jagannath discloses the invention substantially as

described in claim 1 above including, **wherein when a branch network is added to**

said virtual network (Pg. 2, par. [0011]; Goren discloses a virtual network generation

(VNG) system and method for establishing and managing private network communities

(PNCs), i.e. subnetwork connections. Goren further discloses, PNCs may be

selectively assembled, disassembled, reassembled, joined, i.e. added, and disjoined.)

said virtual-network generation unit changes a structure of the virtual network by

determining at least one path in the virtual network which is affected by addition

of the branch network (Pg. 3, par. [0018]; Goren discloses In accordance with the

present invention, a method of establishing one or more private network communities

(PNC) among isolated and geographically dispersed electronic devices over existing

communication infrastructure is provided. Subsequently, creation of a PNC is based

on a list of addresses representing all clients in the workgroup; the PNC workgroup

membership may be a function of a set of tasks to be accomplished. In the preferred

embodiment, the PNCs include sets of server-managed tunnels encapsulating data

within special communication protocol packets to transport information that does not

otherwise conform to any public network addressing standards. The end result is that

all users, i.e., clients connected to the network, become virtual nodes relating to

different dynamic communities that they created or of which they are members as

branches.), **switching said at least one path to at least one other path, changing**

subnetwork connections in one of said at least one core network after the

switching (Goren, Pg. 2, par. [0017]; The core functionality hosted by the VNG

server(s) may include several modules necessary for establishing and managing each

PNC, authenticating users, managing security keys, switching/routing PNC traffic,

terminating PNCs, logging usage, and (optionally) billing users. As will be appreciated

by those skilled in the art, the foregoing functionality may be distributed among a

variety of types of resources and the managers identified herein are merely used for

illustrative purposes.), **and thereafter making settings for connecting paths to**

nodes in the added branch network (Pg. 5, par. [0053]; Goren discloses the virtual

network generation (VNG) system can partition, i.e. decompose, any backbone

network infrastructure, i.e., core or branch network, into smaller private sub-networks, i.e. network components.**).**

Regarding claim 8, Goren-Jagannath discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above including, **wherein when a branch network is removed from said virtual network** (Pg. 2, par. [0011]; Goren discloses a virtual network generation (VNG) system and method for establishing and managing private network communities (PNCs), i.e. subnetwork connections. Goren further discloses, PNCs may be selectively assembled, disassembled, reassembled, joined, and disjoined, i.e. removed.**), said virtual-network generation unit changes a structure of the virtual network by determining at least one path in the virtual network which is affected by removal of the branch network** (Pg. 3, par. [0018]; Goren discloses In accordance with the present invention, a method of establishing one or more private network communities (PNC) among isolated and geographically dispersed electronic devices over existing communication infrastructure is provided. Subsequently, creation of a PNC is based on a list of addresses representing all clients in the workgroup; the PNC workgroup membership may be a function of a set of tasks to be accomplished. In the preferred embodiment, the PNCs include sets of server-managed tunnels encapsulating data within special communication protocol packets to transport information that does not otherwise conform to any public network addressing standards. The end result is that all users, i.e., clients connected to the network, become virtual nodes relating to different dynamic communities that they created or of which they are members as branches.**), switching said at least one path to at least**

**one other path, changing subnetwork connections in one of said at least one
core network after the switching** (Pg. 2, par. [0017]; The core functionality hosted by
the VNG server(s) may include several modules necessary for establishing and
managing each PNC, authenticating users, managing security keys, switching/routing
PNC traffic, terminating PNCs, logging usage, and (optionally) billing users. As will be
appreciated by those skilled in the art, the foregoing functionality may be distributed
among a variety of types of resources and the managers identified herein are merely
used for illustrative purposes.**), and thereafter removing subnetwork connections
related to said at least one path from nodes in the removed branch network** (Pg.
2, par. [0011]; Goren discloses a virtual network generation (VNG) system and method
for establishing and managing private network communities (PNCs), i.e. subnetwork
connections. Goren further discloses, PNCs may be selectively assembled,
disassembled, reassembled, joined, and disjoined, i.e. removed.**).**

Regarding claim 9, Goren-Jagannath discloses the invention substantially as
described in claim 1 above including, **wherein when a node is added to a branch
network in said virtual network** (Pg. 2, par. [0011]; Goren discloses a virtual network
generation (VNG) system and method for establishing and managing private network
communities (PNCs), i.e. node. Goren further discloses, PNCs may be selectively
assembled, disassembled, reassembled, joined, i.e. added, and disjoined.**), said
virtual-network generation unit changes a structure of the virtual network by
determining at least one path in the virtual network which is affected by addition
of the node** (Pg. 3, par. [0018]; Goren discloses In accordance with the present

invention, a method of establishing one or more private network communities (PNC)

among isolated and geographically dispersed electronic devices over existing

communication infrastructure is provided. Subsequently, creation of a PNC is based

on a list of addresses representing all clients in the workgroup; the PNC workgroup

membership may be a function of a set of tasks to be accomplished. In the preferred

embodiment, the PNCs include sets of server-managed tunnels encapsulating data

within special communication protocol packets to transport information that does not

otherwise conform to any public network addressing standards. The end result is that

all users, i.e., clients connected to the network, become virtual nodes relating to

different dynamic communities that they created or of which they are members as

branches.), **switching said at least one path to at least one other path** (Pg. 2, par.

[0017]; The core functionality hosted by the VNG server(s) may include several

modules necessary for establishing and managing each PNC, authenticating users,

managing security keys, switching/routing PNC traffic, terminating PNCs, logging

usage, and (optionally) billing users. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art,

the foregoing functionality may be distributed among a variety of types of resources

and the managers identified herein are merely used for illustrative purposes.**),**

thereafter making settings for connecting paths to the added node (Col 1, lines

55-67; Goren discloses electronic devices connected to the dynamic private network

become virtual nodes relating to different PNCs.**), and adding information on the**

added node to said branch information table (Pg. 10, par. [0156]; Goren discloses

that the VNG server handles the network information table updates.) Although Goren

discloses a network information table (Goren; Pg. 10, par. [0156]), he does not expressly disclose the specific type of table described in the limitation **and adding information on the added node to said branch information table.** Jagannath discloses a method and apparatus for directing messages through a network **and adding information on the added node to said branch information table** (Col 1, lines 55-67; Jagannath discloses each table corresponds to a virtual private network and contains routing information specific to that virtual private network. A separate routing table is maintained for each VPN. For other limitations, please refer to the previously noted citations to Goren above**).**

Regarding claim 10, Goren-Jagannath discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above including, **wherein when a node is removed from a branch network in said virtual network** (Pg. 2, par. [0011]; Goren discloses a virtual network generation (VNG) system and method for establishing and managing private network communities (PNCs), i.e. node. Goren further discloses, PNCs may be selectively assembled, disassembled, reassembled, joined, and disjoined, i.e. removed.)**, said virtual-network generation unit changes a structure of the virtual network by determining at least one path in the virtual network which is affected by removal of the node** (Pg. 3, par. [0018]; Goren discloses In accordance with the present invention, a method of establishing one or more private network communities (PNC) among isolated and geographically dispersed electronic devices over existing communication infrastructure is provided. Subsequently, creation of a PNC is based on a list of addresses representing all clients in the workgroup; the PNC workgroup

membership may be a function of a set of tasks to be accomplished. In the preferred

embodiment, the PNCs include sets of server-managed tunnels encapsulating data

within special communication protocol packets to transport information that does not

otherwise conform to any public network addressing standards. The end result is that

all users, i.e., clients connected to the network, become virtual nodes relating to

different dynamic communities that they created or of which they are members as

branches.**), switching said at least one path to at least one other path** (Pg. 2, par.

[0017]; The core functionality hosted by the VNG server(s) may include several

modules necessary for establishing and managing each PNC, authenticating users,

managing security keys, switching/routing PNC traffic, terminating PNCs, logging

usage, and (optionally) billing users. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art,

the foregoing functionality may be distributed among a variety of types of resources

and the managers identified herein are merely used for illustrative purposes.**), and**

thereafter removing information on the removed node from said branch

information table (Pg. 2, par. [0011]; Goren discloses a virtual network generation

(VNG) system and method for establishing and managing private network communities

(PNCs), i.e. node. Goren further discloses, PNCs may be selectively assembled,

disassembled, reassembled, joined, and disjoined, i.e. removed. Pg. 10, par. [0156];

Goren discloses that the VNG server handles the network information table updates).

Although Goren discloses a network information table Pg. 10, par. [0156], he does not

expressly disclose the specific type of table described in the limitation, **and thereafter**

removing information on the removed node from said branch information table.

Jagannath discloses a method and apparatus for directing messages through a

network **wherein when a node is removed from a branch network in said virtual**

network, said virtual-network generation unit changes a structure of the virtual

network by determining at least one path in the virtual network which is affected

by removal of the node, switching said at least one path to at least one other

path, and thereafter removing information on the removed node from said

branch information table (Col 1, lines 55-67; Jagannath discloses each table

corresponds to a virtual private network and contains routing information specific to

that virtual private network. A separate routing table is maintained for each VPN

preserving the virtual path for the virtually connected nodes. For other limitations,

please refer to the previously noted citations to Goren above)**.**

Regarding claim 11, Goren-Jagannath discloses the invention substantially as

described in claim 1 above including, **further comprising a virtual-network display**

unit which displays said virtual network by generating virtual lines based on

connections between nodes in said ones of branch networks and subnetwork

connections in one of said at least one core network which connect the ones of

branch networks (Pg. 6, par. [0100]; Goren discloses a client-based Graphical User

Interface (GUI) browser interface module, i.e. display unit, responsible for facilitating all

user-level command and control interactions with the VNG web server including set-

up, manage, logon/off, register, monitor, change attributes, invite new workgroup

members, access to PNC functionality, thereby enabling browser-based user

registration, private network communities (PNC) creation, management, monitoring, log
viewing and (optionally) billing.**).**

Regarding claim 12, Goren-Jagannath discloses the invention substantially as
described in claim 11 above including, **wherein when a trouble occurs in a link, and
a failure of a subnetwork connection is detected** (Pg. 10, par. [0154]; Goren
discloses upon some termination event, e.g., completion of tasks, time out, i.e. failure
of a subnetwork connection, security violation, and so on, disassembly of the PNC, i.e.
subnetwork connection, occurs**), said virtual-network display unit displays
information on the failure with one of said virtual lines corresponding to the
subnetwork connection** (Pg. 6, par. [0100]; Goren discloses a client-based Graphical
User Interface (GUI) browser interface module, i.e. display unit, responsible for
facilitating all user-level command and control interactions with the VNG web server
including set-up, manage, logon/off, register, monitor, change attributes, invite new
workgroup members, access to PNC functionality, thereby enabling browser-based
user registration, private network communities (PNC) creation, management,
monitoring, log viewing and (optionally) billing.**).**

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to
applicant's disclosure. US 6,549,533 to Campbell; US 2002/0018473 to Hassell et al
(par. 45); US 2004/0151181 to Chu et al; US 2002/0181392 to Okuno.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to TARIQ S. NAJEE-ULLAH whose telephone number is

(571)270-5013. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday

8:00 - 6:30 EST.

     If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Joseph Thomas can be reached on (571) 272-6776. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/THUHA T. NGUYEN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2453

/T. S. N./
Examiner, Art Unit 2453
March 25, 2010